(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b) Government is exploring possibility of producing and making available low cost computers.

Migration law of United Kingdom

*272. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new migration law passed by the United Kingdom is causing great hardship to the migrants from India; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with the British Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) A Bill amending some of the provisions of the British Immigration Act, 1971 has recently been passed by both Houses of the British Parliament. Hitherto, Commonwealth citizens settled in the U.K. on or before 1st January 1973 had enjoyed an absolute right to bring in to the U.K. their female spouses/dependents without having to comply with the "primary purpose" rule of the Immigration Act. The amendment has taken away this right. Secondly, it will be compulsory for the prospective immigrant to prove to the U.K. authorities that he will have adequate financial means and proper accommodation in the U.K.

U.K. Immigration procedures are already strict and difficult. The new amendments would make it more difficult for Indian spouses/dependents to join their relations in the U.K.

(b) For a number of years now, the Government of India have been taking up with the U.K. authorities the difficulties experienced by Indian nationals proceeding to U.K. The matter was recently discussed at the level of Ministers of State in New Delhi in September 1987 and in London in December 1987. The High Commissioner of India in London has also taken up the matter with the British authorities.

Performance of the Rajasthan Atomic power project

*273. SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total working hours of the two units of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project during 1987-88 till date;

(b) whether Government feel satisfied with the performance of these two units; and

(c) if not, what steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) The total working hours of the two units of Rajasthan Atomic Power Projects during 1987-88 are as follows:

Unit	Total operating hours
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station—I . . .	3633
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station—II . . .	6203

(b) and (c) Rajasthan Atomic Power Station-I which was out of service due to the end shield problem was commissioned in August, 1987, after carrying out necessary repairs. The unit is currently operating at a power level of about 100 MW.

Rajasthan Atomic Power Station-II has been performing in a satisfactory manner.

Research and development units in India by foreign companies

@*274. SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI:
SHRI KALPNATH RAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign companies are being permitted to set up wholly-owned Research and Development units in India;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the names of the companies proposed; and

(c) whether the above measures does not go against our policy of promoting indigenous technology and helping self-reliance?

@Previously Starred Question 214 transferred from the 9th May, 1988.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) There is one R and D Unit in Bangalore Astra Research and Development Centre (India), wholly funded by a Swedish Company AB ASTRA, to develop research competence in the area of gene technology for the development of drugs/therapy for tropical diseases. It is registered as a society. The Centre would not engage in commercial activities.

Foreign companies having equity participation with Indian companies have also set up R and D units in India. An illustrative list of such companies is given in statement attached. *(See* below).

(b) and (c) Such R and D units can contribute to import substitution, absorption of technology and products development thereby promoting indigenous technology and self-reliance.

Statement

Illustrative list of Companies who have established & Units in India

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Principals
1	Lubrizol India Ltd.	The Lubrizol Corpn., USA
2	Siemens Ltd.	Siemens AG. FRG
3	Hindustan Lever Ltd.	Lever PLC, UK
4	Hoechst India Ltd.	Hoechst AG, FRG
5	IDL Chemicals Ltd.	Nitro Nobel AB Sweden
6	Pfizer Ltd.	Pfizer Corpn., Panama
7	Glaxo Laboratories (I) Ltd.	Glaxo Group Ltd., UK
8	Kirloskar Communins Ltd.	Cummins Engine Co., USA
9	Widia India Ltd.	Meturit AG Switzerland
10	Orson Electronics Ltd.	Simtron Company Ltd., Hongkong
11	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd.	Alcan Aluminium Ltd., Canada
12	The Boots Co. (India) Ltd.	The Boots Co. PLC., UK
13	IEL India	Imperial Chemical Industries PLC UK
14	Sandoz (India) Ltd.	Sandoz Ltd., Switzerland
15	Bata India Limited	Leader AG ST Moritz Switzerland
16	Ashok Leyland Ltd.	Land Rover, Leyland Inter. Holdings Ltd. UK.